

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JHALAWAR STATE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1909.



BY

RAI BAHADUR

PANDIT PARMANAND CHATURVEDI, B.A.

DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE.

JHALRAPATAN:

PRINTED AT THE JAIL PRESS.

1909.



Aides-de-Camp proceeded in the Viceregal carriage, to the Government House.

ASTHAN UNIVERSITY JIBRA
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To

**HIS HIGHNESS
RAJ RANA SIR BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.,
OF JHALAWAR STATE.**

Dated, Jhalrapatan, the 20th November 1909.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Jhalawar State for the year ending 30th September 1909.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness's most obedient Servant,

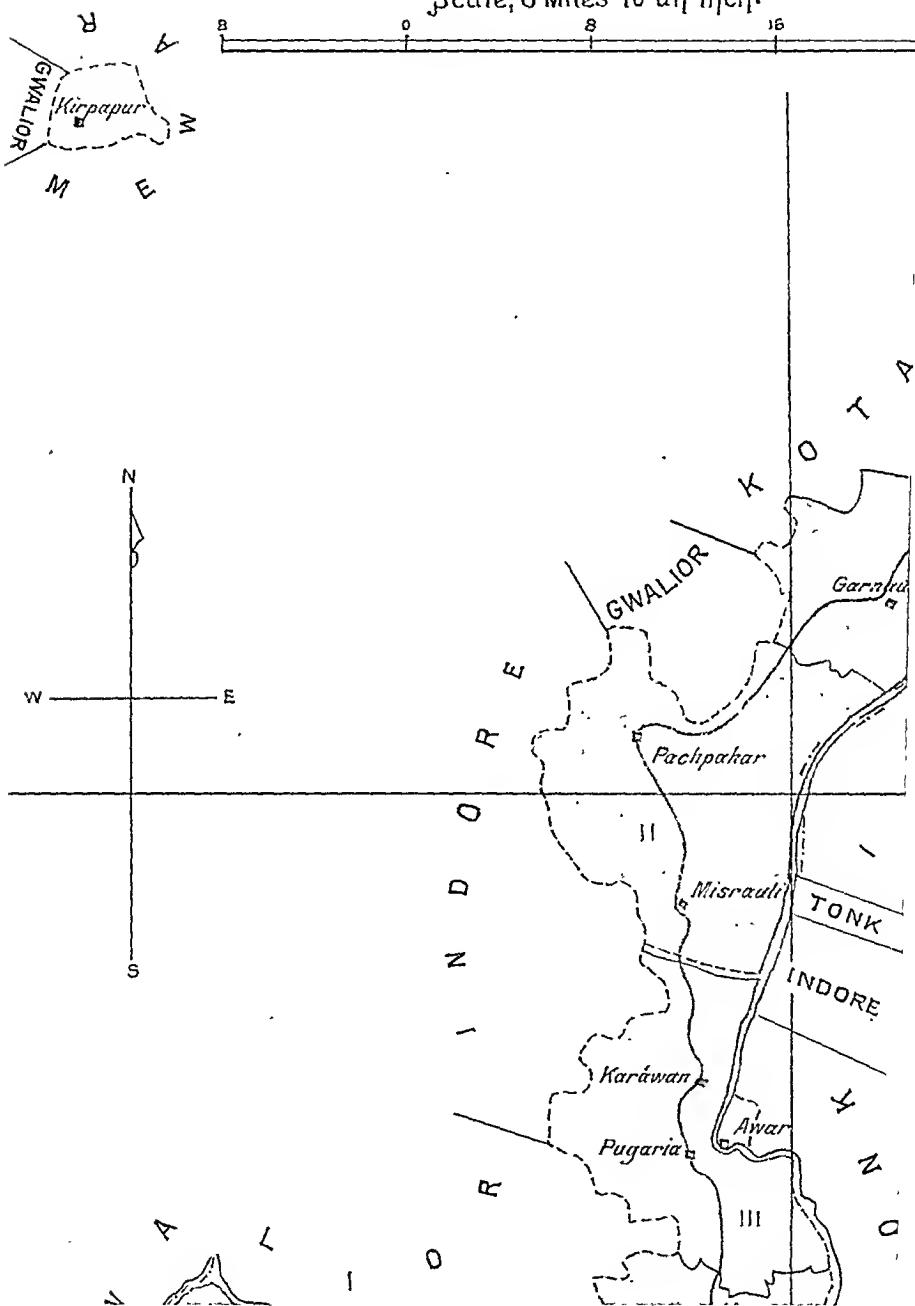
PARMANAND CHATURVEDI,

Diwan of Jhalawar State.



MAP
OF
JHALAWAR STATE

Scale, 8 Miles to an Inch.



CHAPTER I.

1. *Jhalawar is a Native State in Rajputana, with an area of 808.763 square miles, and a population of 90,175 (Census 1901 A. D.). It is serpentine shaped, and consists of two detached tracts. The main portion which contains the Capital, Jhalrapatan, is about 85 miles long, and from 3 to 17 miles broad, and is bounded on the North and the North-East by the Kotah State, and on the other sides by out-lying districts of Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, and Tonk States. The Second Division is a very small detached tract known as Kirpapur lying between an out-lying portion of the Gwalior State and the State of Mewar.*

The Gross revenue of the State based on an average of the past 5 years is roughly between 4½ and 5 lakhs.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 30,000 a year to the Imperial Government.

His Highness, Raj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., the Ruler of the State, belongs to the Jhala clan of the Rajputs and is now 35 years old. His Highness was married in 1894 to the daughter of Maharaja Durjan Salji of Kherli (Kotah) and has a son and heir, Maharaj Kumar Rajendra Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 15th July 1900, and is now being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

2. *Visits*—His Highness proceeded to Ajmer on the 13th October 1908, to attend the meeting of the General Council of the Mayo College and returned on the 22nd of the same month. He proceeded on his usual winter tour on the 14th January and visited all the Tahsils returning to the Chhaoni on the 1st February 1909.

The Chief Medical Officer paid a visit to Jhalrapatan on the 3rd February 1909, and after a stay of two days, during which he inspected the Central Jail, and Hospitals at Chhaoni and Patan, left on the 5th February 1909.

On the 4th February 1909 His Highness proceeded to Calcutta accompanied by Major A. D. Bannerman, the Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar, for his investiture with the Dignity of the Knight Commander of the Most Exalted order of the Star of India, which had been bestowed on him by His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor in June 1908, arriving at Howrah Station on the afternoon of Sunday the 7th February 1909.

Reception by His Excellency the Viceroy.—His Highness the Raj Rana was received by His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House at 11.30, A. M. on Tuesday the 9th February.

A deputation consisting of two Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy left Government House at 10.45 A. M. in one of the Viceroy's carriages, to accompany His Highness the Raj Rana. The deputation was received at the Raj Rana's residence by the Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar. His Highness the Raj Rana accompanied by the Political Agent and the Aides-de-Camp proceeded in the Viceregal carriage, to the Government House.

On alighting from the carriage His Highness was met by an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, at the top of the stairs by the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and at the Entrance to the Throne Room by the Foreign Secretary, who conducted him to the Throne.

The Viceroy received His Highness standing and showed him to a seat at his right hand. On the right of the Raj Rana sat the Political Agent and His Highness' principal officers (Maharaja Balbhadra Singhji, Rai Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chaturvedi, the Diwan of Jhalawar and Thakur Umrao Singhji, A. D. C. to His Highness.)

On the left of the Viceroy sat the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the Under Secretary and His Excellency's Personal Staff

After taking his seat His Highness rose and presented a Nazar of 75 gold Mohars which was touched and remitted.

After a short conversation the His Highness' attendants were introduced by the Political Agent and offered Nazars of one gold Mohar each, which were also touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview Attar and Pan were given by the Viceroy to the Raj Rana; and by the Under Secretary to His Highness' attendants.

The ceremonies at the Raj Rana's departure were similar to those observed at his arrival.

The deputation was excused returning Hastings House by His Highness the Raj Rana Bahadur. His Highness was escorted to and from Government House by a party of cavalry consisting of one Non-commissioned Officer and eight Sowars.

The Marble Hall was lined by a party of the Body Guard during the interview and a Band played at the head of the Grand Stairs.

A Guard of Honour was drawn up in front of Government House, and saluted His Highness on arrival and departure.

Return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.—His Excellency the Viceroy paid a return visit to His Highness the Raj Rana Bahadur at 1. 5 P. M. the same day.

A deputation consisting of the three principal officers of His Highness' suite present in Calcutta (Maharaja Balbhadra Singhji, Rai Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chaturvedi, Diwan of Jhalawar, and Thakur Umrao Singhji, A.D.C.) waited on the Viceroy at Government House, at 11. 50 A. M. precisely, to conduct His Excellency to the residence of His Highness. His Excellency the Viceroy started from the Government House at 12 noon, under a royal salute of 31 guns, and was attended by the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, and His Excellency's Personal Staff.

The Raj Rana, accompanied by the Political Officer received the Viceroy as His Excellency alighted from his carriage and conducted him to his seat.

On the right of the Viceroy sat the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency, the Under Secretary and His Excellency's Personal Staff.

On the left of the Raj Rana sat the Political Agent and His Highness' Sardars and Officials according to their rank (Maharaja Balbhadra Singh Ji, Rai Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chaturvedi, the Diwan of Jhalawar, Thakur Umrao Singh Ji and Babu Shama Shankar.)

After a short conversation the Raj Rana's attendants were introduced by the Political Agent and offered Nazars of one gold Mohar each, which were touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview Atar and Pan were presented by the Raj Rana to the Viceroy, to the Foreign Secretary, and to the Private and Military Secretaries; and by His Highness' principal attendant to the other British Officers present.

A Guard of Honour saluted the Viceroy on his arrival and departure. His Excellency was escorted from and to Government House by the Body Guard.

Investiture of the Indian Orders.—An Investiture of the Indian Orders was held in the grounds of Government House on the evening of Tuesday the 9th February 1909, at which Companionships etc. besides Knight-hoods were conferred. His Highness was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

On the 8th February His Highness attended the Garden Party given by Lord Kitchner, Commander-in-Chief of India; and on the 10th February paid a visit to His Honour Sir E. N. Baker K. C. S. I. & I. C. S. the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. His Honour returned the visit the same day.

His Highness stayed in Calcutta for 13 days, returning to Jhalrapatan on the 22nd February 1909. During his stay a Guard of Government troops consisting of 1 Non-commissioned Officer and 6 men was mounted at his residence and he was provided with an escort of 1 Non-commissioned Officer and 3 Sowars.

3. *Agency Officials.*—Major H. B. Peacock, I. A. was the Political Agent up to the 9th November 1908 when Major A. D. Bannerman, C. I. E. assumed charge of the Agency.

Captain W. M. Anderson, I. M. S., performed the duties of Agency Surgeon of Kotah and Jhalawar throughout the year.

4. *Notable Events.*—At the time of the formation of the New State of Jhalawar a number of the villages belonging to the Tahsil of Suket (since transferred to Kotah) were placed under the Patan Tahsil. As the villages in question are at a considerable distance from the Head Quarters of the Tahsil at

Patan, and as the advent of the Nagda Muttra Line, which passes through the tract is likely to stimulate trade it was decided to form these villages into a new Tahsil which has been named Shri Chhatrapur after the late Kaka Chhatrasal Ji the father of His Highness. The foundation stone of the New Tahsil Buildings was laid on the 1st of October 1908 by Major Peacock. The name of the Railway Station "Jhalrapatan Road" which is situated in this Tahsil has been changed to "Shri Chhatrapur".

Flower Show.—The second anniversary of the Agri-Horticultural Exhibition took place in front of the Sarva-Sakha Gardens on the 4th March 1909. The exhibits were of greater and improved varieties and the number of competitors larger.

Cricket.—The game of Cricket has been introduced recently and His Highness takes very keen interest in it.

CHAPTER II.

5. *Administration of Land.*—For Revenue purposes the State is divided into 6 Tahsils, viz, Patan, Shri Chhatrapur, Pachpahar, Awar, Dag, and Gangdhar, the isolated tract of Kirpapur being included in the Tahsil of Shri Chhatrapur. The Tahsildars, besides their Revenue work, are invested with Magisterial Powers, Civil and Criminal, and are under the control of the Malsader (Head Revenue office).

The Total area of the land according to professional survey is 527,210 acres. out of which in the year under report, 1,66,581 acres, were Jagir and Muafi holdings, leaving 3,60,629 acres of Khalsa land as detailed below:—

	Acres.
(1) Not available for cultivation	... ... ... 98,326
(2) Forest including Hankaś	... ... ... 4,990
(3) Culturable waste other than fallow (including grass land, gardens)	... ... ... 1,71,866
(4) Current fallow	... ... ... 5,427
(5) Area cropped during the year:—	
Piwat (irrigated land)	... ... 9,574
(Mal dry land)	... ... 70,446
	80,020
Total	... ... 3,60,629

6. *Demand and Collections.*—The total demand and collections of Land Revenue and Cesses for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,32,346-14-6 and Rs. 3,15,893-9-7 respectively; the corresponding figure for the previous year being demand Rs. 3,30,675-15-4 and collections Rs. 3,14,589-2-5. No Sisala dues were collected during the year.

A sum of Rs. 15,142. 11. 0 was advanced as Takavi to the cultivators for seed, bullocks &c., during the year and Rs. 13,361-10-2 were recovered including arrears.

7. *Revenue Cases*.—The number of revenue cases instituted and disposed of is as follows :—

Pending from last year ...	...	2,032
Instituted during the year ...	...	1,326
		—
	Total ...	3,358
Disposed of ...	...	1,329
		—
	Pending at the close of the year ...	2,029

8. *Land Revenue Settlement*.—Through the courtesy of the Kotah Darbar Babu Cheda Lal the Revenue Superintendent was again deputed for further instruction in Settlement work by Mr. Butler, I. C. S. the Settlement Officer of Kotah. On his return to Jhalawar he was engaged in the necessary preliminaries for the revision of the land settlement which it was decided should be commenced by him after the close of the monsoon.

The work which it is hoped will be accomplished during this next year will be the attestation of the village records and maps of the Patan, Shri Chhatrapur and Pachpahar Tahsils with re-survey of those villages whose maps are found to be not sufficiently accurate.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

9. *Legislation*.—The administration of civil and criminal justice in the State is conducted on the lines laid down in the State Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, in which the spirit of the British Codes is generally followed.

10. *Military Force*.—The Military Forces of the Jhalawar State consist of 41 Sowars, 70 Artillery men, and 382 Infantry, a total of 493, compared with 514 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of the Cavalry is due to reductions in the Paiga and to the breaking up of the 2nd Risala. The Sowars are armed with swords and lances. They furnish escorts, and are also used as messengers. The main duties of the troops consist of either furnishing escorts, or providing guards at the palace of His Highness, and at some of the chief offices at Head Quarters. A number of the Infantry are employed in the districts as guards on the Taluk Treasuries. They are not regularly drilled. The total cost of the army was 44,446-0-7. Appendix III shows the detail of the cost and strength of the army.

11. *Police*.—The Police force consists of 28 Sowars and 336 Sipahis and Officers as compared with 29 and 337 in the last year. The men are recruited from almost all classes and are armed with country made match-locks and swords. The whole force is distributed in two Kotwalis (Chhaoni Jhalrapatan and Patan town) and five Talukas, one at Garnawad in the Tahsil of Shri Chhatrapur, and one each at the Tahsil Head Quarters of Pachpahar, Awär, Dag, and Gangdhar. A Girai Officer (Inspector of Police) patrols the districts. The whole Department is controlled by a Superintendent who is called Fozdar.

The Sowars are part of a body known as the Risala of Chaumahla, one half of which does Police duty, and the other half assists in the collection of land revenue. The whole force can be used for Police duty when required. In addition to the above mentioned Police force there are 166 village watchmen who hold revenue free land in the village they live in and are responsible for keeping order and peace in their respective villages, for watching the travellers at night and for reporting the offences to the Thanedars in whose circles their villages are situated. These village watchmen are locally known as Sansris, and are under the control of the Police Department. Including Sansris in the regular Police Force there is approximately one Police-man for every one and a half square miles, and for every 169 persons.

The spirit of the British Police Code is followed in the investigation of the crimes. The men receive verbal instructions as to their duties. The system of taking Finger tip impression of criminals convicted of several offences is in force. Table IV. gives the detail of the strength and the cost of the Police force, and Tables V, VI, and VII, give the results of the working of the Police.

12. *Criminal Justice.*—The following are the Criminal Courts in the Jhalawar State.

1. Courts of the Tahsildars (6 in number).
2. The Faujdari Court.
3. The Appellate Court.

These Courts follow the rules introduced in 1879, which are based on Criminal Procedure and the Indian Penal Codes, and from the provisions of which the rules do not differ in any material point. The Tahsil Courts can pass sentences up to one month's imprisonment and fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

Above the Tahsil Courts is the Faujdari Adalat with powers to pass sentences of two years' imprisonment and fine not exceeding Rs. 300 and above the Faujdari is the Appellate court which can pass any sentences allowed by law. Cases of Homicide, however have to go to the Darbar Court to which Court the final appeal in criminal cases lies.

The only changes in the number or personnel of the Civil and Criminal Courts during the year under review have been that a new Tahsil has been created with its head Quarters at Shri Chhatrapur, and Pandit Dhani Ram has been appointed Civil Judge.

13. *Appellate Court.*—The number of cases reported during the year was 39 as against 35 last year. Out of the 66 persons dealt with, 2 were under-trial prisoners of last year, 53 were arrested by the Police, and 11 were arrested in the presence of the presiding Officer of the Court. Out of these implicated persons, 43 were acquitted or discharged, and 23 convicted.

Appeals.—There were three applications for appeal from the decisions of the lower courts, out of which the judgment in 2 cases was modified and in one case reversed.

Full details of the cases are shown in Appendices VIII and IX.

14. *Adalat Foujdari*.—The number of offences reported during the year was 360 as compared with 344 in the previous year. Of the 494 persons dealt with in the above cases including 20 of last year, 207 were arrested by the Police, 241 on summons, 26 arrested in the presence of the Magistrate. Of them, 287 were acquitted, 175 convicted, 1 died, 9 transferred, 3 escaped and 19 persons remained under-trial at the end of the year under report.

Appeals.—There were 14 applications for appeal from the decisions of the Tahsil Courts. In 9 cases the judgement of the lower courts was confirmed, in one case modified, in one reversed and one case was remanded for further enquiry. Two cases remained pending at the close of the year. (Vide Appendices VIII and IX.)

15. *Tahsil Courts*.—358 cases were reported during the year under report as against 385 of last year. Of 570 persons brought to trial, 205 were arrested by the Police and 365 on summons. Out of the total number of persons dealt with 334 were acquitted, 235 convicted and 1 escaped. No person remained in the lock-ups for trial at the close of the year under report. (Vide Appendix VIII.).

16. *Serious crimes*.—There was no dacoity case during the year. There were 7 cases of robbery, 1 of Culpable Homicide, 1 of murder, 1 of abortion, 3 of kidnapping and 2 of rape in which 28 persons were implicated, of whom 10 were convicted, 16 discharged, 1 died and 1 remained under-trial. None of these cases deserve any particular remark. Full detail of the cases is given in Appendix VII.).

Property worth Rs 12,168-5-6 was reported to have been stolen during the year under report, out of which property valued at Rs 6,149-11-9 was recovered, giving a percentage of 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ as against 52 of last year. (Vide Appendix VI.)

17. *Civil Justice*.—The following are the Civil Courts in the State:—

- (1) The Courts of the 6 Tahsildars.
- (2) The Adalat Diwani.
- (3) The Appellate Court.

The Courts follow the rules compiled in 1879 on the basis of the Indian Civil Procedure Code, from the provisions of which they (the rules) do not differ in any material point. The Tahsildars try all cases up to the value of Rs. 100/- except Tahsildars of Gangdhar who has been experimentally empowered to try all cases up to the value of Rs 500/-. The Adalat Diwani tries all cases in which the amount of the claim is up to the value of Rs 5000/- and the Appellate Court all claims in which the amount of the claim exceeds 5000/-. Adalat Diwani exercises appellate and revisional powers over the Courts of Tahsildars and the Appellate Court exercises similar powers over the Adalat Diwani. The decrees which Darbar Court passes in any suit exercising power of revision, are final.

the Higher Appellate Court:—

cases of *Final Side*.—One case was filed during the year under report.

were pending from last year. Of the total six, 4 were disposed of and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. The value of the claims filed during the year was Rs. 2500 and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 94,579-6-0. The case instituted during the year related to money transactions.

Appeals.—There were 34 applications for appeal, including two of last year, of which 29 were disposed of during the year and 5 applications remained pending at the close of the year.

The judgement of the Lower Court was confirmed in 12 cases, reversed in 4, amended in 11 and the remaining two cases were compromised. Full particulars regarding original cases and appeals are given in Appendices X and XII.

19. *The Adalat Diwani.*—

Original Side.—56 cases were pending from last year to which were added 393 cases instituted during the year or received by transfer or remand making a total of 449. Out of this number 405 cases were disposed of during the year under report and 44 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the cases instituted during the year 159 referred to money transactions, and 234 to other miscellaneous rights. The total claims amounted to Rs. 38,840-4-3 and may be classified as follows:—

Crn	wh	327	Suits of the value of below. Rs. 100.
	sent	51	„ „ Rs. 100 to below Rs. 500.
	A	8	„ „ 500 to „ „ 1,000.
tences		7	„ „ 1,000 to „ „ 5,000.

Appeals.—There were 46 applications, including 9 from last year. Of these 36 were disposed of, the decisions of the lower courts having been confirmed in 19, reversed in 12 and amended in 5 (Vide Appendices X & XII.)

Execution.—438 applications including 150 of last year, for execution of decrees relating to claims valued at Rs 1,01,613-7-6 were on the register during the year under review. Of these, 271 applications valued at Rs 39,047-8-2 were disposed of during the year and 167 of the value of Rs. 62,538-15-4 remained pending at the close of the year under report (Vide Appendix XI.)

as against 20. *Registration.*—285 documents were presented this year for registration of prisoners as compared with 243 last year. The total number of this year is made up of 55 relating to mortgages, 47 sale-deeds, 50 wills, 16 money bonds, and 17 to persons, 43 miscellaneous deeds. The income derived from the registration fee of the

documents was Rs 1,111-1-9 against Rs. 832-8-0 last year, and the expenditure of the lower court amounted to Rs. 525-1-11. The registration work which was formerly performed by the staff of the Adalat Diwani in addition to their main work, has now in one case been placed under a separate official called Registrar. (Vide Appendices V & VI.)

Jail.—There is one central Jail at the Chhaoni of Jhalrapatna, except those sentenced in the districts to short

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1. Grain
2. Gur
3. Sugar
4. Rice
5. Tobacco
6. Metals
7. Oil-seed
8. Ghee
9. Cotton
10. Cloth

(month) are sent to serve out their terms of
under a Superintendent. The building, which
is divided into two yards, the inner one, which
prisoners, has separate rooms for under-trial pri-
soners for different factories, in which the pri-
soners are employed as the manufacture of carpets, blankets, car-
pet-binding. The printing is done mostly for
the Government. Articles are sold to the public. Articles are
manufactured for private individuals. The prisoners are
naturally in gardening outside the Jail Compound. The average
number of prisoners during the year was 49.54 as compared with 60.59
last year. (Vide Appendix XIII.)

The health of the prisoners was good and no deaths from sickness occurred
among them during the year. The total cost of the jail and prisoners was
Rs 6482 4-8 (Vide Appendix XIII.)

22. Extradition.—The State readily complies with the out-side demands
in the matter of extradition. The following figures show the number of persons
surrendered and received during the year:—

Name of State	No of persons surrendered.
1. Kotah	1
2. Indore	2
3. Tonk	3
Total	6

Name of State.	No. of persons surrendered.
1. Tonk	5
5. Gwalior	5
3. Kotah	8
4. Purnia	1
5. Jhansi	1
Total	20

In all 6 persons were received from, and 20 surrendered to neighbouring
and other States during the year under report.

None were extradited to or received from the British districts.

There is no particular want of reciprocity on the part of any of the neigh-
bouring States.

23. Municipal Administration.—There are two municipalities—one at
the Head Quarters, Chhāoni Jhārapatan and the other at the town of Patān—
which look after the sanitation and lighting of the town, nad dispose of petty
cases of easements. The members of the Committee are officials, bankers, traders,
and other persons of local influence, and are all honorary, receiving no remunera-
tion for their services. Under the Chhāoni Municipality, the conservancy
arrangements are fairly good and the town is kept clean by an establishment

of 57 men, including 5 sanitary Police, 1 Jamadar, 8 buffaloes, under a sanitary inspector, who is disposed of and 2 remainders, for the city of Patan, the establishment costing the claims filed during the period, 1 Jamadar, 3 carts, and 20 buffaloes. It was Rs. 94,579-6-0. The District Municipalities established at each of the 122 villages remained are managed by respectable citizens of the place, including two of last Tahsildar concerned. Details of receipts and expenditure are given in Appendix XVI.

24. *Weather and Crops.*—The monsoon of the year 1908 broke in the third week of June and continued with little break until the middle of September, thereby preventing the weeding of the Macca fields and affecting to some extent the sowings of Jowar. The outturn of the Macca crop was consequently well below the average. The Rabi or spring crops however turned out well.

The rains of 1909 commenced in the second week in June and continued throughout the month and during the whole of July. In August there was a break for about two weeks and grave fears were entertained but a very beneficial fall of rain was received in the last week of August which removed the anxiety and immensely improved the standing crops. The prospects of the Kharif crops are good and it is hoped that the Rabi crops will also turn out satisfactory since the wells and tanks on the whole have been sufficiently filled.

25. *Wages and Labour—Prices Current.*—There has been no change in the rates of wages during the year under report. The supply of labour has been sufficient in the town, but inadequate in the districts where, ever since the great famine of 1899-1900 the demand for agricultural labour has been considerably in excess of the supply.

The outturn of the Kharif and Rabi crops during the past year having been below normal the prices of the staple food-grains were dearer during the first six months of the year than the rates which prevailed the previous year. Prices however have since fallen. (Appendix XVIII gives the average wages and prices of food-grains)

26. *Forests.*—The forest area is 4,990 acres only. There is very little or no good timber in the forests, but quantities of grass and fuel wood are obtained from them. Most of these tracts, which are situated in the Tahsil of Patan, are game preserves. The income of the Dungar Bagar (Forest Department) was Rs 4,297-1-8 compared with Rs 7,864-8-5 last year. The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that practically no stone was exported this year for the Nagda Muttra Railway.

Hitherto the people have cut and stacked grass for their private use only but it is hoped that the opening of the Nagda Muttra Railway may create a demand which will induce them to cut and stack grass for export also. Fodder was sufficient throughout the year under report.

Trade and Manufacture.—The principal articles of export and import as obtained from the customs returns are given below:—

IMPORTS.

						Maunds.
1.	Grain	...	...	...	...	76,325
2.	Gur	...	...	...	...	8,102
3.	Sugar	...	...	...	...	6,962
4.	Rice	...	...	...	...	2,224
5.	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	3,390
6.	Metals	...	...	...	...	661
7.	Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	995
8.	Ghee	...	...	...	...	1,244
9.	Cotton	...	...	...	...	3,55
10.	Iron	...	...	...	...	145
11.	Groceries	...	...	...	...	16,772 valued at Rs 1,49,098
12.	Cloths	...	...	...	...	5,025 " " 2,63,158
13.	Oil	...	...	...	...	139

EXPORTS

						Mds.
1.	Opium	...	...	...	...	1,621
2.	Grain	...	...	...	...	8,784
3.	Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	12,265
4.	Ghee	...	...	...	...	1,717
5.	Cotton	...	...	...	...	4,480
6.	Oil	...	...	...	...	592
7.	Hides of buffaloes and bullocks	...	...	...	1,176 in number	
8.	Skins of sheep and goats &c.	...	...	...	7,192 "	"

The effect of the indifferent Kharif crops and the general stagnation of trade are indicated by these figures. Grain and rice were imported in larger quantities while there was a falling off in articles such as Gur, sugar, tobacco and Ghi. The quantities of groceries and of cloths increased but their values were less than those of the previous year.

With respect to the exports there was an increase in the amount of oil-seeds taken out of the State but the export of grain, as was to be expected, fell considerably. There was also a serious diminution in the quantity of opium exported consequent on the restrictions on the trade with China at present in force.

There are two ginning factories in the State both owned by Bohra Abdul Hasan— one at Gangdhar which has been working for the last two years, and the other at Pachpahar started last year.

28. *Public Works.*—The budget grant for the Samvat 1965 was Rs. 29,000 and the expenditure amounted to Rs 28,326, as detailed below, showing a balance of Rs 674.

1.	Civil Buildings (Original & Repairs) .....	.....	Rs. 10,047
2.	Military Works (Repairs) .....	.....	" 427
3.	Communications (Original & Repairs) .....	.....	" 5,654
4.	Irrigation (Original & Repairs) .....	.....	" 2,578

5. Miscellaneous Improvements .....	.....	.....	1,67	remain
6. Establishment charges .....	.....	.....	7,82	ing the
7. Stock .....	.....	.....	11	o. The
	Total	Rs. 28,326		

The amount expended during the year on original civil buildings including the completion of the Sarais at the Stations of Shri Chhatrapur, Pahar and Gangdhar amounted to Rs 1,597. Work on the Tahsil buildings at Chhatrapur and on the Kemball Library is in progress. A sum of Rs 8,450 was spent during the year on repairs to civil buildings including alterations and additions to the Kothi at Patan; and the expenditure included in Military works consisted of repairs to the Sowars lines and certain Police Chaukies.

Under the head communication Rs 2,359 were spent on works incomplete last year, and Rs 3,295 on repairs to the existing metalled and unmetalled roads.

The chief irrigation works on which the expenditure was incurred are

New Tank at Sarod commenced .....	.....	Rs 922
Miscellaneous repairs to Tanks & Ducts &c.	.....	, 1,656
	Total	, 2,578

The percentage of establishment charges was 38.3 against 14.11 of last year, when the post of the Assistant Engineer was vacant for some time.

29. *Post Offices.*—The State joined the Imperial Postal System in the year 1900, when the post offices of the State were abolished. There are Post Offices in the State, 4 Branch Offices, 1 Sub-office and 2 Combined offices (Telegraph & Postal), 1 at the Chhaoni Jhalrapatan and the other at the Patan Town. The Government of India has been pleased to sanction a yearly grant to the State of Service Postage Stamps of Rs 800, face-value, free of charge.

30. *Mint, Weights and Measures.*—The State mint was closed in 1901, when the British Rupee was made sole legal tender. British Weights and Measures are also used throughout the State.

31. *General Condition of the State and People.*—The General condition of the State and people has been good. No epidemic of plague or other serious disease occurred and although the Kharif crops were indifferent the high prices which prevailed throughout the year benifited the agriculturists, who form the backbone of the population of the State, and made up to a great extent for the unsatisfactory outturn of the autumn crops.

The figures of Excise are given in Appendix XXI. The number of shops where country liquor is sold was 52 and the revenue obtained from the sale contracts amounted to Rs 6,256.

imprisonment (not exceeding one month) and for the period of incarceration. The central jail is sure following abstract gives the income and is a large quadrangular paccione, figures:—

has an accommodation for 164 pris-	.....	Rs 87,122
soldiers, and the outer one has re-	.....	Rs 4,48,371
soliers carry out industries suc-	.....	Rs 21,008
pet-cloths, shoes, printing &c.	Total	Rs 5,56,501
the State, and the manuf-		
also sometimes made	.....	Rs 4,63,137
employed extra expenditure .....	.....	Rs 30.855
for Extraordinary Expenditure	Total	4,93,992
Closing ballance		62,509

ails of the receipts and expenditure are given in Appendix XXII, from which will be seen that the ordinary receipts exceeded the estimate by nearly Rs 1,000, and that the increase was obtained chiefly under the heads land revenue, Stamps and Judicial fees and fines. The customs receipts (Rs 76,000.) though less than the estimate (Rs 80,000.) were satisfactory considering theious falling off in the opium exports.

On the other hand the expenditure exceeded the estimate by over 39000, the excess being due principally to His Highness' visits to Calcutta and Ajmer, to increased expenditure over entertainments and to the purchase of renewal of furniture for the Palace.

The sums entered as extraordinary receipts and expenditure are on account of *Takavi*, deposits (*Amanat*) and advances and recoveries (*Hawalgi*). The satisfactory land revenue collections were due chiefly to the bringing again under the plough of lands which have lain fallow since the great famine and partly to the high rates which prevailed and which benefited the agriculturists and enabled them to dispose of their produce to advantage.

The last monsoon has been favourable, much additional fallow land has been broken up and it is estimated that the ordinary receipts during this next year will exceed the expenditure by Rs 11,000.

The financial outlook would be more promising were it not for the uncertainty of the opium trade. In paragraph 27 the marked decrease in the exports of opium has been noted and it seems but too probable that if the restrictions placed on the trade with China are not removed or lightened the demand for Malwa opium will still further decrease. The opium market has been depressed of late years, but opium has remained the most important trade of Jhalawar. Its decline the last two years has been marked and if it ceases as it is more or less bound to do under present conditions the cultivators will have to give up growing what has been by far their most lucrative crops on which their credit was chiefly depended, and the State will suffer losses over the export dues exacted on the drug and also on the land revenue since the high *Pirat* rates levied on opium-growing lands will have to be reduced if other crops have to be substituted for opium.

CHAPTER VI.

33. *Vital Statistics.*—The general health of the people of the State remained good throughout the year. In August last a certain amount of eye-disease was reported from Patan. The State was free from epidemic diseases during the year under report and Malarial fever was less prevalent than last year.

From Appendix XXIII, which gives the Statistics of the Medical Institutions, it will be seen that 38,366 out-patients and 360 in-patients were treated during the year.

The number of major operations performed was 67 against 99 of the last year. The number of the minor operations as recorded during the year was 1,245.

34. *Vaccination.*—The staff consists of one Native Superintendent of vaccination (who also works in the Kotah State) and two vaccinators. Operations for the season commenced in the 3rd week of September 1908 and continued to the end of March 1909. 2,094 vaccinations were performed. Of the above 715 were inspected by the Agency Surgeon and 923 by the Native Superintendent. 169 less children were vaccinated than during the preceding vaccinating season. The average cost of each successful case was 21 pies against 14 pies of the preceding year.

35. The return relating to vital statistics (Appendix XXIV) shows that there was an increase of 87 and decrease of 183 among the births and deaths respectively, as compared with the figures of the last year. The officials concerned endeavour to impress upon the people the importance of reporting births and deaths, but the populace as a whole, is very apathetic on the subject, and the returns are not of much value. The Police register the statistics of these domestic occurrences on the receipt of weekly reports from the villages.

The total expenditure on the Medical Department including the cost of the State share of the pay of the Agency Surgeon and his establishment was Rs 13,826.1.0

CHAPTER VII.

36. *Education.*—There is a High School at the Chhaoni of Jhalrapatan, which teaches up to the Matriculation Standard of the Allahabad University. 4 students for the Matriculation Examination were sent up this year of whom one was successful and placed in the 2nd Division.

Sanskrit is also taught in the School in accordance with the standard laid down by the Benares Sanskrit College. No student went up for any Sanskrit examination during the year.

The boys play cricket and tennis for which necessary materials are provided by the Darbar.

Seven new village schools were opened in the districts bringing the total number up to 26. Primary education in Hindi is given in these institutions.

There are also 2 Girls' Schools one at the Chhaoni and the other at the Patan City where Hindi and needle-work are taught.

In all the schools -(the High School and the Mofusil Schools)- education is given quite free. In the Girls' Schools and the Mofusil Schools the children are also provided with books free of charge and in the High School a certain number of boys receive scholarship.

The average daily attendance of pupils, including Girls' and Temple Schools, was 769.65 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,036-3-7

CHAPTER VIII.

37. *Railways.*—At the close of the year the Nagda Muttra Railway was opened for traffic throughout its length and now gives direct communication with Delhi on the North and Bombay on the South.

38. *Social Reforms.*—The Local Walterkrit Committee continues to do useful work. There were two marriages and 11 deaths among Rajputs. No infringements of the Sabha rules were brought to light in connection with any of the marriages or funeral ceremonies during the year.

39. *Treasure Trove.*—No cases of Treasure Trove consisting of old coins was reported during the year.

STATEMENTS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Jhalawar State.

No.	Names of Officers.	Appointment.	Remarks.
1	Raj Bahadur Pandit Parwanand Chaturvedi, B.A.	Diwan.	
2	Maharaja Balbhadra Singhji, ...	... Hakim, Appellate Court.	
3	Thakur Umrao Singhji, A.-D.-C., to His Highness.	Munsarim, Koti Darbar.	
4	Bohra Govind Lalji ...	... Munsarim, Zahau Deorhi.	
5	Babu Cheda Lal ...	... Assistant Mal.	
6	Babu Mitthan Lal ...	... Head Accountant.	
7	Pandit Dhani Ram ...	... Civil Judge.	
8	Mir Bunyad Ali ...	... Magistrate.	
9	Khan Sahib Shekh Subhan ...	... Bakhshi, Fauj.	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in the Jhalawar State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
Rules for the guidance of the Revenue Criminal & Civil Courts Jhalawar State.	Adopted from the Indian Penal Code the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, & Revenue Regulations.	1878-79	These Rules & Regulations were compiled by Col. D. Robertson, some times Political Superintendent of Jhalawar & became the law of the State after their sanction was obtained from the A. G. G., Rajputana.
Miscellaneous Rules and Regulations.	Have been framed by the Political Officers and the Darbar from time to time.	At various periods.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of the Military Forces in the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September 1909.

Arm of Service	At the end of the last year.	At the end of current year.	Number of Guns.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
Regular Cavalry	... ... 74	41		Rs. a. p.	
Artillery	... ... 69	70	47*		* Including 2 unserviceable guns.
Infantry	... ... 371	382			
Total	... 514	493	47	44,416 0 7	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Number and Cost of the Police in the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September 1909.

No.	Detail of Grades	No.	Pay of Graded Officers.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Superintendent of Police	1	.....	
2	Girai Officer	1	(1) 55 0 0		
3	Kotwals	2	(1) 40 0 0		
4	Thanedars	5	(1) 30 0 0		
			(1) 25 0 0		
			(3) 20 0 0		
5	Sarvishtedar	1	(1) 29 12 0		
6	Moharrirs	9	(2) 15 0 0		
			(1) 14 7 0		
			(1) 14 0 0		
			(2) 13 0 0		
			(1) 12 0 0		
			(1) 10 0 0		
			(1) 7 0 0		
7	Fotedar	1	(1) 7 0 0		
8	Jamadars	28	(1) 10 0 0		
			(8) 8 8 0		
			(2) 8 0 0		
			(1) 7 0 0		
			(11) 6 12 0		
			(2) 6 0 0		
9	Constables	288	(1) 6 0 0		
			(23) 5 1 0		
			(8) 5 0 0		
			(62) 4 4 0		
			(194) 4 0 0		
10	Dafedar	1	(1) 15 4 0		
11	Sawars	27	(27) 14 0 0		* The whole force consists of 50 Sawars (including the Dafedar, the remaining 22 assist in the collection of Land Revenue).
	Total.	364		25,884 8 5	

APPENDIX V,

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Jhalawar State
during the year ending the 30th September 1909.

STATE.	Number of accused offences.		Number of arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.	No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted (Col. 4 & 5.)		Percentage of accused sent for Trial.		REMARKS.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jhalawar.	308	338	387	468	387	468	213	270	162	108	55	53	57.60	55.03	57.60

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the amount of Property stolen and Value of Recoveries in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September 1909.

	Value of property stolen.				Value of property recovered.				Percentage of property recovered to stolen.									
	Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.							
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
Police.	7,850	3	9	12,168	5	6	4,099	1	6	6,149	11	9	52	3	5	50	8	6

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES	No. of Offences.				No. of persons sentenced.										Terms of Imprisonment										REMARKS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
Murder ... S. Sec. 32	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	Sec. I, P. C. 300
Culpable Homicide "	33	...	1	1	1	299	
Dacoity ... " 53	7	7	2	6	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391		
Robbery ... " 51	16	178	194	135	179	223	155	...	26	...	12	115	2155	66	...	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390		
Theft ... " 50	13	93	105	82	90	100	40	...	17	...	2	14	7	40	51	...	9	5	8	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	378			
Theft ... " 60	19	55	55	5	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378		
Criminal Breach of Trust ... " 38	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405		
Abortion ... " 42	1	3	4	...	4	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312		
Kidnapping ... " 47	10	11	14	9	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363		
Grievous Hurt ... " 45	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319		
Rape ... " 61	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375			
Bribe ... " 15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161			
False Evidence ... " 16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191				
False Evidence ... " 61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191				
Forgery ... " 30	454	484	490	462	751	719	...	...	14	...	8	196	1210	517	...	3	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463				
Other Offences	819	734	757	1130	433	...	...	58	...	23	343	10433	664	...	14	49	19	3	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62		
Total	757	734	757	1130	433	...	...	58	...	23	343	10433	664	...	14	49	19	3	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19		

• Arrested by Police
On summons
Arrested before the Magistrates
Balances of last year

465
606
37
22
1130

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September 1900.

NAME OF COURTS.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons dealt with,		Brought to trial in 1908-09		Total		Person disposed of		Persons remaining at the end of the year.	REMARKS.						
		Present year.	Previous year.	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Present year.	Arrested in the previous year.	Magistrate.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Dismissed without trial	Committed or referred.	Deferred, escaped or trans.	Deferred.	the year.
Appellate Court	...	245	39	2	53	...	...	11	58	66	...	43	25	...	...	...
Criminal Court	...	344	360	20	207	...	241	...	26	421	494	...	287	175	...	13	19
Tahsil Courts	...	385	358	...	205	...	365	...	...	595	570	...	334	235	...	1	...
Total	...	764	757	22	465	...	606	...	37	1,074	1,130	...	644	433	...	14	19

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jhariawar State, during the year ending the 30th September 1909.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORKS.—Nature and Value of Original Suits, filed and disposed of during the year ending the 30th September 1900 in the Jhalawar State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees, Jhulanvar State, during the year ending the 30th September 1909.

TRIBUNALS	Opening Balance.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending at the close of the year.				
		Value of opening balance for present year.	Past year.	Value for present year.	Present year.	Past year.	Value for present year.	Present year.	Past year.	Value for present year.	Present year.	Past year.	Value for present year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Appellate Court ...	1	1	5,146 4 0	1 3	16,038 15 6	2	4	21,185 13 6	1	3	20,785 13 6	1	1	400 0 0	0 1	1	...	
Civil Court ...	109	150	46,346 15 6	211	288	55,256 8 0	320	438	1,01,613 7 6	170	271	39,074 8 2	150	167	62,538 15 4	72	30	65
Tahsil Courts ...	61	96	4,144 5 9	147	182	6,258 4 6	208	278	10,402 10 3	112	206	6,468 4 6	96	72	3,934 5 9	26	15	31
Total ...	171	217	55,638 3 3	359	473	77,563 12 0	530	720	13,32,201 15 3	283	480	66,328 10 2	247	240	66,873 15 1	99	45	96

APPENDIX XIII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Jhalawar State, for the year ending the 30th September 1909.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of Persons confined in Jail and Lock-ups in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September 1909.

STATIONS.		Number of Persons.		Daily Average.		Total cost of prisoners and jail.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Total.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.			
Chhoni Central Jail	...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of Prisons.		1	59	187	288	246	6059	49,54
Admitted during the year.		1	...	16	17	16	...	...
Admitted during the year.		1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Present year.		1	...	8	6	8	...	...
Past year.		1	...	8	6	8	...	...
Total.		1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Number of persons remaining at the end of the year.		1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total cost of prisoners and jail.		38				38		
Average period of accused under trial.						Rs. a. p.		13.47
Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.								12
No. Mortality.								
Patni	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	...
Shri Chhatrapur	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Pachpahar	...	...	1	...	8	8	6,482	4 8
Awar	...	...	1	...	37	37	;	...
Dag	...	...	1	...	20	20	...	...
Gangdhari	...	...	1	...	11	11	...	...
Total Districts	...	6	...	93	77	93	...	...
Grand Total	...	7	59	280	365	339	6059	49,54
						38	6,482	4 8
								13.47

APPENDIX XIV,

Registration of Documents in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September 1909.

12

NAME OF STATE.	Nature of documents presented				Documents Registered				Value of documents registered				Documents of which Registry has been refused				Documents remained unregistered pending enquiry		REMARKS.		
	Mortgages	Sale-deeds.	Wills	Money Bonds	Miscellaneous	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	20	21	22		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Jhalawar.	243	285	74	55	86	47	31	50	1	16	51	17	98	185	14,482	2	9	27,476	11	6	
																		20	11	125	89

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year ending the 30th September 1909.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.				Present year				REMARKS.
	Number	Value of property	Fees Realised	Number	Value of property	Fees Realised			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Mortgages. ...	32	6,432 1 3	376 14 0	55	11,054 1 3	410 6 6			
Sale-deeds. ...	36	3,748 8 6	337 8 0	47	4,794 2 3	464 8 3			
Wills. ...	31	5,061 13 0	72 2 0	50	8,933 4 0	127 3 0			
Money Bonds. ...	1	276 0 0	4 0 0	16	2,582 4 0	21 8 0			
Miscellaneous. ...	18	...	42 0 0	17	113 0 0	87 8 0			
Total. ...	118	15,518 6 9	832 8 0	185	27,476 11 6	1,111 1 9			
Deduct Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...			525 1 11
Net profit. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			585 15 10

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September 1909.

HEADS.	Receipts-				Expenditure.			
	Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chhaoni Municipality ...	2,363 10 0	3,363 4 2	5,216 3 7	4,567 5 5				
Paton Municipality. ...	1,656 10 2	977 9 1	1,999 15 11	1,878 6 11				

APPENDIX XXVII,

Statement of Rainfall in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September 1909.

TAWISLS.	October 1908.			November 1908.			December 1908.			January 1909.			February 1909.			March 1909.			April 1909.			May 1909.			June 1909.			July 1909.			August 1909.			September 1909.			Total past year.			Average in past five years.		
	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.						
1. Chhaoni	0.07	0.02	...	...	1.0	0.32	3.57	0.40	9.65	2.81	26.84	43.81	32.7																									
2. Patan	0.04	...	...	0.11	0.02	...	1.57	...	3.71	7.29	9.24	4.23	26.21	35.69	30.6																							
3. Sri Ohhatrapur							
4. Pachpahar	0.52	0.93	2.67	6.90	10.69	4.66	26.37	33.15	25.34																								
5. Dag	0.02	0.05	...	0.83	0.45	2.45	6.52	12.64	3.32	26.28	33.30	25.49																								
6. Gaughar	0.06	0.01	...	...	1.08	0.50	2.12	7.23	12.15	3.36	26.51	26.90	21.48																									

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of Prices of Staatie Hous-Ornams.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending the
30th September 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			TOTAL COST	
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Civil Buildings.	1,597	8,450	10,047	...	...	..	10,047
2. Military Works. . . . .	...	427	427	...	...	...	427
3. Communications.	2,359	3,295	5,654	...	...	...	5,654
4. Irrigation.	922	1,656	2,578	...	...	...	2,578
5. Miscellaneous Improvements. . . . .	...	1,672	1,672	...	...	...	1,672
6. Stock Articles. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
7. Famine. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Railways. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Establishment.	7,829	...	7,829	...	...	...	7,829
Total. . . . .	...	...	28,207	...	...	...	28,325

APPENDIX XVIII.
APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Jhalarwar State during the year ending the 30th September 1909.

TAHISLS.	Samvat Year.	HORSES AND CATTLE.						PLOUGHS.	CARTS.	REMARKS.
		Buffaloes.	Cows.	Males.	Females.	Horses.	Asses.			
1. Patan ...	... 1963	4,066	5,813	154	3,860	211	257	85	409	5,176
2. Sri Chhatrapur ...	... 1963	682	1,319	23	730	13	21	3	22	1,141
3. Pachphar...	... 1963	1,927	7,203	26	1,852	100	105	50	88	3,836
4. Awar ...	... 1963	2,918	6,778	30	2,151	111	176	83	118	4,163
5. Dag ...	... 1963	3,140	9,662	40	4,455	169	210	100	168	4,362
7. Gangdhar ...	... 1963	4,439	11,629	68	4,816	194	341	53	110	5,154
Total		17,172	42,404	341	17,864	798	1,110	374	905	23,832
										6,700
										66 1,700

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement Showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September 1909.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium		Tari.		Ganja		Total.	
	No. of Shops	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shop.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue
Jhalawar.	52	6,256 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	6,256 0 0

Receipts—Samvat 1965.

No.	Heads.	Estimate Samvat 1965			Actuals Samvat 1965.			Estimate Samvat 1966		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	P.
1	Opening Balance.	87,121	9	2	87,121	9	2	62,507	7	9
ARREARS.										
2	Parganas.	1,500	0	0	1,986	13	2	1,500	0	0
3	Miscellaneous.	1,500	0	0	2,155	11	10	2,000	0	0
		3,000	0	0	4,142	9	0	3,500	0	0
CURRENT YEAR.										
4	Parganas.	3,04,500	0	0	3,15,803	9	7	3,22,000	0	0
5	Customs.	80,000	0	0	75,917	14	8	80,000	0	0
6	Bazebrar (Jagirdar)	1,800	0	0	2,035	5	0	2,200	0	0
7	Abkari.	5,800	0	0	6,256	0	0	7,750	0	0
8	Stamp.	7,500	0	0	11,173	13	0	8,600	0	0
9	Judicial fines & Fees.	5,500	0	0	10,516	8	1	5,500	0	0
10	Jail.	1,200	0	0	884	14	6	1,200	0	0
11	Dungar Bagar.	5,000	0	0	4,777	1	8	5,000	0	0
12	Gardens.	1,400	0	0	1,269	9	8	1,300	0	0
13	Hawala.	1,000	0	0	776	5	5	1,000	0	0
14	Bohargat.	800	0	0	1,398	9	0	800	0	0
15	Committe, Chhaoni.	3,200	0	0	3,363	4	2	3,000	0	0
16	Committe, Patan.	1,120	0	0	677	9	1	800	0	0
17	Salt Compensation.	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
18	Miscellaneous.	4,500	0	0	6,487	12	1	5,000	0	0
	Total Current Year ...	4,25,820	0	0	4,44,228	3	11	4,46,650	0	0
	Total with arrears. ...	4,28,820	0	0	4,48,370	12	11	4,50,150	0	0
19	Hawalgi	.....	.....	.....	4,845	10	0	.....	.....	.....
20	Taqawi	.....	.....	.....	13,361	10	2	.....	.....	.....
21	Amanat.	.....	.....	.....	2,800	7	11	.....	.....	.....
	Total including Hawalgi, Amanat, &c.	4,28,820	0	0	4,69,378	9	0	4,50,150	0	0
	Grand Total.	5,15,941	9	2	5,56,500	2	2	5,12,657	7	9

XXII.

Expenditure—Samvat 1965

No.	Heads.	Estimate Samvat			Actuals Samvat			Estimate Samvat		
		1965			1965.			1966		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Imperial Tribute.	30,000	0	0	30,121	11	0	30,000	0	0
2	His Highness	36,000	0	0	36,700	0	0	36,000	0	0
3	Maharaj Kumar	8,400	0	0	7,031	10	7	8,310	0	0
4	Ex-Chief	10,000	0	0	10,055	5	2	10,000	0	0
5	Zanani Deorhi	7,450	0	0	9,218	7	2	10,480	0	0
6	Kothi Employes	8,050	0	0	8,971	2	11	8,365	0	0
7	Agency	4,200	0	0	4,264	11	11	4,200	0	0
8	Darbar office	15,200	0	0	15,967	9	6	15,300	0	0
9	Daftarsadar	3,950	0	0	3,987	0	11	4,430	0	0
10	Treasury & Stamp	1,615	0	0	1,680	5	3	1,615	0	0
11	Toshakhana	1,700	0	0	1,731	4	9	1,700	0	0
12	Obary	525	0	0	685	4	6	525	0	0
13	Mal Sadar	5,600	0	0	5,791	13	4	5,935	0	0
14	Customs	8,300	0	0	8,464	2	3	8,950	0	0
15	Dungar Bagar	970	0	0	1,126	4	6	1,015	0	0
16	Gardens	5,960	0	0	7,048	12	8	6,070	0	0
17	Hawalas	800	0	0	820	15	3	800	0	0
18	Appellate Court	3,450	0	0	3,519	1	7	3,700	0	0
19	Diwani Adalat	2,640	0	0	2,698	12	7	2,825	0	0
20	Faujdar	3,850	0	0	3,937	11	5	3,850	0	0
21	Registration	300	0	0	525	1	11	900	0	0
22	Jail	5,800	0	0	6,482	4	8	5,800	0	0
23	Committee Chhaoni	4,615	0	0	4,567	5	5	4,510	0	0
24	Committee Patau	1,880	0	0	1,878	6	11	1,880	0	0
25	Committee Walterkri	350	0	0	205	0	1	200	0	0
26	Stables	23,800	0	0	23,412	6	6	21,970	0	0
27	Karkhanas	12,070	0	0	19,938	6	7	12,480	0	0
28	Palkikhana	440	0	0	442	14	3	475	0	0
29	Workshop	4,800	0	0	5,158	3	3	4,765	0	0
30	Schools	7,500	0	0	9,520	7	10	8,800	0	0
31	Dispensaries	12,450	0	0	13,856	1	0	13,380	0	0
32	Public Works	29,000	0	0	28,325	11	11	29,000	0	0
33	Army	43,365	0	0	44,446	0	7	43,600	0	0
34	Police	25,200	0	0	25,884	8	5	26,600	0	0
35	Parganas	41,000	0	0	41,815	11	8	41,760	0	0
36	Puniyarth	7,400	0	0	7,133	12	3	6,900	0	0
37	Festivals	4,220	0	0	4,567	4	3	4,620	0	0
38	Relations	3,150	0	0	3,138	0	0	3,150	0	0
39	Pensions	22,000	0	0	21,812	5	5	20,800	0	0
40	Guests	2,000	0	0	3,599	14	3	3,000	0	0
41	Travelling	4,500	0	0	16,934	2	8	4,500	0	0
42	Miscellaneous	10,000	0	0	15,111	2	1	12,000	0	0
43	Settlement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	0	0
	Total Expenditure	423,500	0	0	463,137	7	2	4,38,660	0	0
44	Hawalgi	.....	.....	.....	10,067	11	3	.....	.....	.....
45	Taqawi	.....	.....	.....	15,142	11	0	.....	.....	.....
46	Amanat.	.....	.....	.....	5,644	13	0	.....	.....	.....
	Total with Hawalgi, Amanat,	423,500	0	0	493,992	10	5	4,38,660	0	0
								Recovered		
								9,856	14	9
								Balance		
								5,285	12	3
								15,142	11	0
	Closing Balance.	92,441	9	2	62,507	7	9	73,997	7	9
	Grand Total.	515,941	9	2	556,500	2	2	512,657	7	9

APPENDIX XXIII.

*Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Thalawar State during the year ending
the 30th September 1909.*

Dispensaries.	No of patients treated.		No of in-door patients.				Operations			Total Expenditure
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year under treatment.	Daily average.	Major.	Minor.	
1. Chhiaoni Hospital ...	9,742	263	177	50	13	23	97.92	48	256	
2. Patan. ...	10,047	67	51	13	...	3	86.49	6	226	
3. Pachpahar ...	6,014	16	13	3	...	...	45.19	4	228	
4. Dag. ...	4,279	...	...	...	...	...	33.89	6	140	
5. Gangdhar. ...	8,284	14	13	1	...	...	44.29	3	395	
Total	48,366	360	254	67	13	26	307.78	67	1,245	13,826 1 0

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Ikhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September 1909.

NAME OF STATE	Population according to Census of 1901.	Per mil ¹ according to Census of 1901						REMARKS.	
		Births.		Deaths.		Births.			
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
JHALAWAR.									
Chhaoni	... 14,315	275	403	128	...	270	267	3 19.21 28.15 18.86 18.65	
Patan City.	... 7,955	49	56	7	...	55	54	1 6.16 7.03 6.91 6.85	
Patan Tahsil.	... 14,746	113	106	...	7	91	57	34 7.66 7.28 6.17 3.86	
Shri Chhatraulip.	... 9,313	200	179	...	21	105	115	10 ... 21.47 19.22 11.27 12.34	
Pachpahar	... 9,240	139	166	27	...	115	123	8 15.04 7.14 12.44 13.31	
Awar.	... 16,167	181	192	11	...	200	135	... 65 11.19 11.86 12.37 8.35	
Dag.	... 18,439	182	124	...	58	202	120	... 82 9.87 6.72 10.35 6.50	
Gangdhar	... 90,175	1,139	1,226	173	86	1,038	871	10 193 12.94 13.59 11.28 9.65	
Total.	...								

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September 1909.

Number of Schools.	Past year.	Present year.	Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on Roll on 30th September 1909		Daily average Attendance	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Total Cost.	Re. a. p.
				Present year.	Past year.							
Darbar High School, Chhatri	Up to the Matriculation of Allahabad University.	272	286	178.95	212.91	212.91	212.91	212.91	212.91	212.91
Girls' School	Primary Education in Nagri and needle work.	40	68	16.9	39.004	39.004	39.004	39.004	39.004	39.004
Patan School	Upper Primary Education in English, Nagri and Urdu.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachpahar School	Primary Education in Nagri and Urdu.	60	50	40.63	39.009	39.009	39.009	39.009	39.009	39.009
Awar School	"	51	37	33.24	29.39	29.39	29.39	29.39	29.39	29.39
Dag School	"	27	26	11.66	20.007	20.007	20.007	20.007	20.007	20.007
Nandpur School	"
Gangdhara School	"
Bani School	Primary Education in Nagri.	...	...	25	28	28	28	28	28	28
Deogarh School	"	24	25	25	25	25	25	25
Dubra School (Dag)	"	22	20	20	20	20	20	20
Dudalia School	"	21	20	20	20	20	20	20
Panwarli School	"	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Piplalia School	"	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Kolinkhera School	"	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
Kundia School (Ganglhar)	"	20	25	25	25	25	25	25
Unhel School	"	18	15	15	15	15	15	15

APPENDIX XXXV.—continued.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September 1909.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.		Number of pupils on Roll on 30th September 1909.		Daily Average Attendance.		Total Cost.	
Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs. a. p.	
Rajendra Sondhia School, Dag	Rajendra Sondhia School, Dag	Primary Education in Nagri	Primary Education in Nagri	44	63	20.07	27.26		
Guraria Joga (Pachpahar)	...	"	"	...	22	...	16.32		
Guraria Mana	...	"	"	...	16	...	15.27		
Sulia School	...	"	"	...	37	...	29.75		
Misrol School	...	"	"	...	31	...	17.08		
Bhakthi School (Gangdhaur)	...	"	"	...	17	...	8.63		
Rojina School	...	"	"	...	21	...	16.72		
Dhabla School	...	"	"	...	23	...	20.26		
<i>Schools maintained by the State Temple of Divarka Nathji of Patan</i>									
Girls' School, Patan	...	Lower Primary Education in Hindi.		...	20	30	15	20	
Aonli School Pachpahar	...	" " "		...	20	32	14	20	
Balkani School	...	" " "		...	25	21	17	15	
Rajpura School	...	" " "		...	18	15	12	10	
Total.	932		1,153	574.72	769.65	10,036 3 7		

APPENDIX XXVI.
*Statement showing the Customs dues on Imports and Exports in the
Jhalawar State (1909)*

ARTICLES,	Foreign States,				REMARKS,	
	Import		Export			
	Weight or Value	Rate	Weight or Value	Rate		
	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.		
1. Opium (Jhalawar produce) ...	"	.....	"	16 0 0	
2. Opium (Foreign) ...	"	.....	"	.....
3. Grain ...	"	0 1 6	"	0 2 8		
4. Rice ...	"	0 2 0	"	0 1 0		
5. Oil seeds ...	"	0 3 0	"	0 2 0		
6. Gur ...	"	0 4 0	"	0 1 0		
7. Sugar ...	"	0 8 0	"	0 1 0		
8. Ghee ...	"	0 8 0	"	0 4 0		
9. Manihari ...	"	0 4 0	"	0 1 0		
10. Gum ...	"	0 4 0	"	0 6 0		
11. Al ...	"	0 1 0	"	0 1 0		
12. Cotton ...	"	0 2 0	"	0 8 0		
13. Cotton (Raw) ...	"	0 1 6	"	0 6 0		
14. Oil ...	"	0 4 0	"	0 4 0		
15. Mahuwa ...	"	0 2 0	"	0 2 0		
16. Foreign Fruits ...	"	0 8 0	"	0 1 0		
17. Tobacco ...	"	1 0 0	"	0 2 0		
18. Tobacco, Made ...	"	0 4 0	"	0 2 0		
19. Metal ...	"	0 10 0	"	0 2 0		
20. Iron, Country ...	"	0 2 0	"	0 1 0		
21. Horns Antelopes ...	"	10 0 0	"	10 0 0		
22. Jhalawar Copper Coins ...	"	.....	"	20 0 0	
23. Cotton Seed ...	"	0 1 6	"	0 1 6		
24. Charas ...	Per Rupee	0 1 0	Per Rupee	0 1 0		
25. Silver ...	"	0 0 6	"	.....	
26. Gota, Kinari ...	"	0 0 3	"	.....	
27. Cloth ...	"	0 0 6	Per Maund	0 2 0		
28. Groceries ...	"	0 0 6	"	0 1 0		
29. Hides ...	"	0 0 6	Per piece	0 4 0		
30. Hides of sheep and Goat ...	"	0 0 6	"	0 2 0		
31. Building Materials ...	Per cart load	0 8 0	Per cart load	0 4 0		
32. Hasil Maweshi (Cattle) ...	"	.....	.....	.....	Three piec per rupee—half from the purchaser and half from the Seller.
33. Mapa ...	"	.....	.....	.....	One Rupee per cent. (Value).

